AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAWINGS

The attached sheets include changes to Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. These sheets, which include Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, replace the original sheets including Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. The drawings were objected to because the unlabeled rectangular boxes shown in Fig 1 should be provided with descriptive text labels, the numbers within the graph of Fig 2 are difficult to read and Fig. 2 contains handwriting. Replacement sheets as requested are attached to this reply.

Attachment: Replacement Sheets

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 8-14 are currently pending. Claims 1-7 were previously cancelled by way of preliminary amendment. Claim 10 is amended herein.

FORMALITIES

Figures 1 and 2 were objected to as noted in the amendment to the figures above, and appropriate correction has been made. Support for the additional language in Figure 1 is found at paragraphs 19-24 of the application as published.

The Information Disclosure Statement filed on August 14, 2006 was objected to in that it failed to include the PTO-1449 form for submission. Applicant re-submits the Information Disclosure Statement herewith, disclosing the cited art.

Claim 10 is objected to because of a typo in the preamble ("3.A method according to ..."). Appropriate correction has been made in the included amendment top claim 10.

Claims 12 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Appropriate correction has been made in the included amendment.

THE ART REJECTIONS

With respect to the art rejections, claims 8-10 and 12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brunner US 5,031,534, in view of Soler US 2003/0030828. Claim 11 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bruner in view of Soler as applied to claim 8 further in view of Fujimori US 6,181,892. Claims 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brunner in view of Soler as applied to claim 8 further in view of Sullivan US 5,070,413. In response, Applicants submit the following distinctions of the claims over the art.

The purpose and effect of the present invention can be summarized as follows. Initially it determines the behavior of single colors of a multicolor print when the ink feed in the related inking unit of the press is changed. This can be dome by measuring color data for

each of the single colors on specific color patches, one by one for the different colors of the image while the ink feed only of the specific color is changed.

After this behavior measurement, the data is compared. As the inventors have discovered, it may be determined at this point in what way the result of the ink feed of several colors on measured data is comparable, and the ink feeds can be controlled in combination to achieve a desired effect while printing all colors during a print run.

On the other hand, Bruner teaches one to find correlations between data from measurement in solid color fields and dotted or screened fields (see Abstract). In dotted or screened color fields, there is a "dot gain" while printing, so that the dots can increase as printing proceeds. From this and other data, the ink feeds are controlled. This does not relate to the invention of the present application wherein ink feeding is controlled by a specific method wherein specific colors are measured one by one while changing the ink feed of only that color. The controlling of all colors together takes place only after this crucial stage, when the data of the single color variations are compared and the colors may be controlled in combination due to mapped similarities.

With respect to Soler, this reference teaches to print samples in variations of a given color so that a user can pick the best color match from amongst these samples. There is, in this process, no data similar to that gathered in the instance invention. For example, the Soler user does not find data for a difference of color when the ink feed is changed. This process is not usable in printing presses. In the instant invention, each single color is measured in relation to variation of ink feed, so that comparable data are achieved. In this way, the color changes are comparable and it can be determined which ink feeds may be controlled in combination.

Fujimori teaches the use of different toner color images superimposed on different color image bearing members and so checking the superimposed color matching. Alternatively, this can be done by printing each color without superimposing the different colors. There is, in Fujimori no teaching or suggestion to check single colors to determine which colors can be controlled in combination.

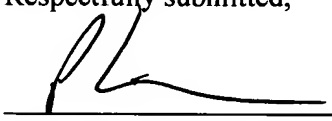
With respect to Sullivan, this reference teaches a halftoning method to create a binary image from a continuous tone color image. This is wholly unrelated to the present invention. In the present invention, there is no need to gather binary data from the image. Rather, the data from the individual color tests are processed to determine which colors can be controlled in combination during a print run.

Thus, given the distinctions over the art, it is respectfully submitted that the pending claims are patentable over the cited art, whether taken singly or in combination. It is further submitted that those of skill in the art would not desire to combine the references because of the vast differences in the structure and operation of the various disclosed systems as discussed above.

Conclusion

Applicants respectfully submit that the patent application is in condition for allowance. If, in the opinion of the Examiner, a telephone conference would expedite the prosecution of the subject application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,



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Date: June 23, 2008